

Command line File Commands: Workbook

File operations Commands

The following commands are used to work with files.

file

`file *`: displays the all files's file type

Example 1: display all the file's type in the working directory.

```
$ file *
```

Challenges

Challenge 1: display all the file's type in the `Documents` directory.

touch

`touch`: create a new file

Example 1: create a new file `hello.txt` if it doesn't exist.

```
$ touch hello.txt
```

Challenges

Challenge 1: Create a new file `lesson.py` inside the `learning-linux/lesson3` directory. This will be a python file because of the `.py` extension.

Challenge 2: Create a new file with your desired name and extension inside the `lesson3` directory.

nano

`nano`: read a file using the nano text editor.

Example 1: read the `hello.txt` file.

```
$ nano hello.txt
```

Example 2: edit the `hello.txt` file

```
$ nano hello.txt
```

then make changes to your file, press `ctrl x` and choose `Yes` to save the file.

Challenges

Challenge 1: Inside the `lesson3` directory, read the `lesson.py` file.

Challenge 2: Make changes to the `lesson.py` file by adding the following code:

`print("Hello everyone!")` and save the file.

cat

`cat`: prints the content of a file.

Example 1: prints the content of the `hello.txt` file

```
$ cat hello.txt
```

Challenge 1: prints the content of the `lesson.py`

```
$ cat lesson.py
```

cp

`cp`: copies the contents of one file into another file. If the other file doesn't exist then it is created. If it exists then its content is overwritten.

Example 1: copy the contents of `hello.txt` to `hello1.txt`

```
$ cp hello.txt hello1.txt
```

Example 2: Copy the content of directory `projects1` into directory `projects2`

```
$ cp -r projects1 projects2
```

Challenges

Challenge 1: Copy the contents of `lesson.py` to `lesson2.py`.

Challenge 2: Create a new file `lesson3.py` and add the statement: `Hello there` inside.

Copy the contents of `lesson2.py` to `lesson3.py`.

Challenge 3: Copy the contents of `lesson3` directory into `lesson1` directory.

mv

`mv`: rename file

Example 1: rename the file `active.txt` to `inactive.txt`

```
$ mv active.txt inactive.txt
```

Challenges

Challenge 1: Rename the `lesson3.py` file to `lesson4.py`.

Challenge 2: Rename the `lesson1` directory to `documents`.

mv

`mv`: move files between directories

Example 1: move `hi.txt` from `projects` directory to `projects2`

```
$ mv /projects/hi.txt /project2/
```

Challenges

Challenge 1: Create `documents2` directory and move the file `lesson3.py` into `documents2`.